

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 8th January, 1876.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 30th December, writes the following in connection with the landing of the Prince of Wales at Calcutta:— Many of the leading Native Princes came to Calcutta, and we thought that the indiscretion committed by the Government at Bombay by dishonouring the Rana of Odeypore, would be here retrieved; but it now seems to us that Government has changed the policy which formerly guided it in its relations with the independent Native Princes. When we saw a common Englishman pushing before him one of the chief independent princes, and the Governor-General, without any thought as to their rank and position, presenting whoever came before him to the Prince of Wales; when we saw the independent princes pushing each other in their attempts to find out their carriages after the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, and other officials had gone off with the Prince to Government House; when we saw an independent prince standing alone in the midst of a number of common people while there was no knowing where his carriage and attendants were, we were really struck dumb. As we drove on, we saw one independent prince standing alone on the road among some common people, while another was waiting in his carriage, the way being not clear before him. The sight of these two chiefs with their sorrowful faces gave rise to various reflections in our mind. We do not understand why Government treats them in this way. It may be that by this arrangement Lord Northbrook sought to convince them of their littleness before the future sovereign of England; or that perplexed by feelings of fear, anxiety, and loyalty produced by the sight of the Prince, they were utterly at a loss to know what was to be done. We however have understood one thing. Of all the durbars Government has hitherto held, and of the invitations to Native Princes on particular occasions, the consequences have not been beneficial. The independent princes as well as the public have now gradually come to have doubts as to the real relations between them and Government. Are they independent of, or subject to, the British Government? And the more frequently Government invites these princes on any important occasion, the stronger this doubt becomes.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
December 30th, 1875.

2. A correspondent of the *Grámvartá Prakáshiká* of the 1st January, directs the attention of Government to the frequent destruction of boats and loss of human life occasioned by the former striking against the pillars of the Gorái bridge of the Eastern Bengal Railway. These accidents frequently occur on dark nights. The Railway Company is besought to place lights on these pillars in order to warn boatmen against such casualties.

GRÁMVARTÁ
PRAKÁSHIKA,
January 1st, 1876.

3. The *Hindu Hitoishini* of the 1st January, in an article on the municipalities in Bengal, writes on the oppressions frequently practised by their subordinate officers on the rate-payers; the arbitrary and invidious manner in which the funds are expended; having the convenience and interests of the Europeans more in view than those of the Natives; and lastly, the utter

HINDU HITOISHINI,
January 1st, 1876.

powerlessness of the native members to do anything in connection with these institutions. Redress is seldom obtained for the oppressions committed by the municipal officers, while the slightest violation of their orders makes the people liable to punishment. The native quarters abound with stench and filth, but streets frequented by Europeans are always clean and watered. Natives have no voice in the municipal meetings; their affairs are wholly administered by foreigners. With a few honourable exceptions, the Chairmen generally possesses the entire power. Nor is it better in places where the elective system has been introduced.

HINDU HITOSHINI,
January 1st, 1876.

4. A correspondent of the same paper asks the legislature to amend sections 68 and 69 of Act VIII of 1869, the law of Landlord and Tenant. As they stand they are extremely vague.

DACCÁ PRAKÁSH,
January 2nd, 1876.

5. The *Daccá Prakásh* of the 2nd January, adverting to the grandeur of the Prince's reception at Calcutta, remarks, "It may well be asked whether this splendid reception and the festive appearance which the metropolis put on for the occasion proceeded from a feeling of genuine loyalty, as the latter has but like connection with pomp and show. The public have, however, been thoroughly impressed with the idea of the power and prestige of the British Government. Government doubtless sought to do this, as well as to hold up before the Prince a picture of contentment and happiness, and thereby conceal from him the true state of the country. This object has indeed been gained, for an erroneous impression as to the wealth and happiness of the country has been actually produced in the mind of the Prince. The miseries of millions of natives, their emaciation and nakedness through poverty, have not been brought to his notice. The Editor agrees with the *Som Prakásh* in holding that an address descriptive of the true state of the country, should be given to the special correspondents of the English journals who are now in India, with a view to direct the attention of the leading men in England to this country and its affairs.

SADHARANI,
January 2nd, 1876.

6. The *Sádháraní* of the 2nd January, is highly gratified to find that the Indian League has properly resolved on establishing a college for teaching practical science to natives, and advises it to attend to the sound instructions given by the Lieutenant-Governor, to act conjointly with Dr. Sarkar's Science Association Committee.

SAHACHAR,
January 3rd, 1876.

7. Adverting to the memorials presented to the Viceroy for the release of the prisoners Ameer Khán and Nobín, the *Sahachar* of the 3rd January, beseeches His Excellency to accede to the prayers of the memorialists. The former especially is an old man of probably 85 years, and there can be no danger in giving him liberty for the remainder of his days; while this generous act will be worthy of the auspicious occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, and be a consolation to his sorrowing daughter.

SAPTÁHIK SAMÁCHAR,
January 4th, 1876.

8. The *SáptáhiK Samáchár* of the 4th January, has the following in one of its editorial paragraphs:—It is the Sovereign who rewards merit. Our future Sovereign knows well how to appreciate it, and the rewards which during his visit he has given to deserving men in this country have clearly shown his appreciation of merit. Almost immediately after his landing in India he knighted the Police Commissioner Mr. Souter. The ability shown by Mr. Souter in Baroda is known to everybody. He is well able to display the invincible power of the British Lion in India, and it was owing to his exertions and artifices that the downfall of Mulharao was brought about. Such a person was therefore fully entitled to receive a reward from the Sovereign. Nor is Mr. Hogg, our Police Commissioner of Calcutta, a less able man. He has strikingly shown his ability in connection with the municipality of Calcutta. Hence he also has received the honor of knighthood at the hands

of the Prince. The public are extremely dissatisfied with both Mr. Souter and Mr. Hogg; but the British Government cannot afford to pay any regard to the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the people of India.

9. The *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, of the 6th January, regrets to observe that the large number of people who came from the mofussil to see the Prince at Calcutta, have returned disappointed. They have not been able to obtain even so much as a glimpse of royalty. They have been disappointed at not finding even a single act worthy of a sovereign performed by the Prince of Wales. No prisoners have been set at liberty by him, nor has he relaxed the cruel treatment to which they are exposed in the jails. The rigours of the Criminal Procedure Code remain as they were. The Prince has not spoken to any leading native, nor has he asked any native subject about his wants and grievances; while he has knighted Messrs. Souter and Hogg, two of the most unpopular officials in India.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
January 6th, 1876.

10. An anonymous correspondent from Dacca, dating his letter the 12th of December, writes to the *Urdu Guide* as follows:—Those persons in Dacca who have their sons studying in the Dacca College, have forwarded a petition to Government through the Commissioner, with reference to the recent orders of Mr. Ewbank, the Principal, diminishing one hour allotted to study.

URDU GUIDE,
January 1st, 1876.

Cholera has not as yet subsided in *Bikrampore* and other villages, whilst in the different quarters of Dacca persons are being attacked by this disease. It is now raging fearfully in Comillah, Sylhet, Fureedpore, and the outskirts of Barisál, and it is reported that it is fatal in many cases.

Tigers infest the *Ráibázár*, *Nabipará*, *Mansar*, and other places situated in the western boundary of Dacca, and destroy oxen and goats.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

R. J. ELLIS,

The 8th January, 1876.

Offg. Government Bengali Translator.

*List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the Week ending the
8th January, 1876.*

No.	Name.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Rungpore Dik Prakash" ...	Kákinia, Rungpore ...	Weekly ...	30th December 1875.
2	"Burdwan Prachariká" ...	Burdwan ...	Ditto ...	31st ditto.
3	"Hindu Hitoishini" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	1st January 1876.
4	"Gramvartá Prakashiká" ...	Comercolly ...	Ditto ...	1st ditto.
5	"Amrita Bazar Patriká" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	30th December 1875 and 6th January 1876.
6	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	2nd January 1876.
7	"Sádháraní" ...	Chinsurah ...	Ditto ...	26th December 1875 and 2nd January 1876.
8	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	3rd January 1876.
9	"Sáptábhik Samáchar" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	28th December 1875 and 5th January 1876.
10	"Samáchar Chandriká" ...	Ditto ...	Bi-Weekly ...	3rd January 1876.
11	"Sambád Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	1st to 5th January 1876.
12	"Sambád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30th December 1875 to 5th January 1876.
13	"Bangavidyá Prakashiká" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	29th December 1875 and 3rd to 7th January 1876.
14	"Jám Jehán-numá" (in Persian) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	31st December 1875.
15	"Urdu Guide" (in Urdu) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1st January 1876.

Bengal Secretariat Press.

